

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPÚTANA.

Received up to 28th October, 1889.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd October, expresses

Circulation,
415 copies.

The election of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the next National Congress.

es great satisfaction at the circumstance that Sir William Wedderburn has consented to preside at the next National Congress at Bombay; and observes that his presidency will put to shame those narrow-minded Civilians who, far from encouraging the Congress, harass its supporters and sympathizers in all manner of mean, unmanly ways. The *Pioneer* viewed with great concern and dismay the occupation of the chair at the last Congress by Mr. Yule, a leading member of the Anglo-Indian mercantile community. The feelings of the Allahabad newspaper at the acceptance of the presidentship of the Congress by a well-known and much-respected Civilian, who rose to the high position of Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and held that position until only two years ago, when he retired from the service, may be readily imagined.

The *Tatt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th October, refers to

Circulation,
310 copies.

Prince Albert Victor's visit to Hyderabad.

the heavy expenses and losses to which the Hyderabad State has been subject during the last four or five years, and observes that although the condition of the State treasury is very unsatis-

factory at present, yet the Nizam has generously sanctioned an expenditure of two lakhs of rupees for the two days' festivities on the reception of Prince Albert Victor at Hyderabad. It would be a matter for general satisfaction if His Royal Highness were able to announce the restoration of the Berars to the rightful owner on the auspicious occasion of his visit.

Circulation,
810 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tatli-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th October, received on the 24th idem, Rámpur.

complaints that it is believed that General Azimu-l-din Khan has given permission for the construction of a new Hindu temple outside the city of Rámpur. The late Nawáb Kalab Ali Khán refused permission for the erection of a Hindu temple, even though the application was supported by the late Mahárája Holkar of Indore. The writer then brings other charges against the prime minister. On the occasion of the late Id, the Hindus were encouraged to object to the killing of a cow. The Musalmáns were greatly enraged at the objection, and, in a fit of passion, committed some unjustifiable acts. The construction of a road from the new State stables to Karam Khán's garden has led to the destruction of the graves of the well-known Maulvi Abdul Rahim and his relatives, to the great grief of the Muhammadan community. The Chief Engineer also desired to demolish a portion of a Muhammadan mosque which interferes with the road. The Musalmáns objected to its demolition, and then the prime minister endeavoured to obtain their consent by offering to erect another mosque in another place. But when they did not comply with his wishes, he ordered them to demolish the present mosque, which is made of mud, and erect a new masonry building in its place. In spite of their poverty the Musalmáns are striving strenuously to build a mosque of brick and mortar from public subscription. An unfortunate incident occurred which was likely to excite such serious riots in Rámpur as occurred at Delhi in 1857. The writer will give an account of that incident in a future issue.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th October, in its column of miscellaneous news, states that lately, when the young Rája of Tehri, Garhwál, who has taken up his

The quarrel between the Rája of Tehri and Surgeon Hanley, Bareilly.

abode at Bareilly for his education, was out for a drive one day, Surgeon Hanley came driving from the opposite direction. The carriage of the former narrowly escaped colliding with that of the latter. Surgeon Hanley directed a lash with his whip against the Rájá's driver, but accidentally struck the Rájá, who thereupon jumped down from his carriage, abused the Surgeon and called upon his armed followers to avenge the insult; but these contented themselves with simply brandishing their sticks. The Surgeon has instituted criminal proceedings against the Rájá.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 27th October, observes that the Secretary of State's orders on the report of the Public Service Commission will be viewed with feelings of deep regret and disappointment by natives. It will be perceived from the orders of the Government of India, under which the commission was appointed, that the commission was intended "to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." But after making a tour through the country and taking the evidence of influential men belonging to all classes of the community, the commission framed a scheme which, if sanctioned, far from improving matters, would make them worse. The commission did not recommend the Civil Service Examination to be held also in this country, but even made some retrogressive proposals. Newspapers and the Indian Political Agency in England thoroughly exposed the proposals, and when the attention of Lord Cross was drawn in Parliament to their injurious nature, his Lordship declared that he would not blindly sanction them. But his Lordship has approved the scheme pretty nearly in its entirety. Of course, he has not accepted the recommendation of the commission for the repeal of section 6 of the Act of 1870, under which duly qualified natives who have not passed the Civil Service Examination are eligible for posts usually held by Civilians. The repeal of that clause would be an act of gross injustice to natives, unless the examination above

Circulation,
415 copies.

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Circulation,
415 copies.

not for sale
at 10s 6d

referred to were ordered to be simultaneously held also in this country. But, at the same time, the Secretary of State has not sanctioned the recommendation of the commission for the recognition of the claims of the members of the new Provincial Service to a certain number of posts reserved for the members of the Covenanted or Imperial Civil Service. So he has made no new concession for which natives need be thankful. It would seem that he did not acquiesce in the proposal for the repeal of clause 6 of the Act of 1870, partly because the injurious effects of the proposal were clearly pointed out to him by Mr. Digby, but chiefly because he was unwilling to lay the Civil Service question before Parliament. It is, however, to be hoped that Mr. Bradlaugh or some other sympathetic M. P. will raise that question in Parliament on its reopening. The unsatisfactory manner in which Lord Cross has dealt with such important matters, which are questions of life and death to the children of the soil, cannot be too strongly condemned. Natives can never be satisfied with the conclusions at which his lordship has arrived after so great a fuss, and they will now renew the agitation with redoubled vigour.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd October, observes

Suggestions made by the
Pioneer for the reform of
the police force.

that there can hardly be two opinions that the numerous faults and shortcomings of the police force are chiefly due to the circumstance that the force is composed of men who have received no sound education and do not bear a good moral character. Men who cannot even sign their names properly, but possess a smattering of police work, are readily appointed Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, while hundreds of graduates and undergraduates are unable to obtain any post under Government. The *Pioneer* has made a very reasonable suggestion for the improvement of the tone of the police force, and it is to be hoped that Government will give the proposal its best attention. The Allahabad newspaper suggests that some educated persons, who may be eligible and fit for service in the Police Department, should be taught drill and other police work for a year as apprentices. At the end of that period they should be examined, and those among them who are found to have made satisfac-

tory progress should be given suitable posts in the Department. Some old and experienced retired police official would best be able to train the apprentices.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd October, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Hindu employés in public offices in Rohtak are being dismissed on various pretexts, and that undue pressure is being brought to bear on the Hindus, who have instituted criminal prosecutions, to refrain from conducting the prosecutions. There is reason to fear that the secret police officials who have arrived at Rohtak, far from giving any protection to the people, will prove an additional source of annoyance to them. The Panjáb Government has not yet taken any action on the memorial submitted by the Hindus. The cost of the penal police force will be Rs. 7,000 a year, of which Rs. 6,000 will be levied from the Hindus and only Rs. 1,000 from the Musalmáns. The Hindu traders have to bear a loss of at least Rs. 10 a day in connection with the supply of provisions to the penal police force.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd October, gives the substance of the memorial which The Benares temple case. Mr. Frederick Pincott has prepared for submission to Government regarding the Benares temple case; advises Government to restore the endowment belonging to the temple; and says that, otherwise, the case is sure to be referred to the Civil Courts.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 25th October, observes that if the rumour that the Secretary of State has raised the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination to 25 years is well founded, he is entitled to the gratitude of the whole Indian population. Many natives will now be able to pass the examination.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Bhārat Vārcha* (Bithur), for October, complains that the system of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service in these provinces is a very unsatisfactory one. Men who possess only a smattering of Urdu are appointed naib tahsil-

Circulation,
305 copies.

dars on the recommendation of Collectors and Commissioners, and in course of time they are elevated to tahsildarships and deputy collectorships. On the other hand, graduates have to be content with teacherships in schools on Rs. 40 or 50 a month. The present method of recruitment is the cause of the inefficiency of the Executive Service; it interferes with the spread of education, and creates disaffection in the minds of educated youths. Another objectionable practice which obtains in these provinces is that the natives of other provinces are admitted to the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. Many Bengalis are to be found in those services who ought to be relegated to their own provincial sphere of action.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 25th October, says that the hostile comments made by Sir George Campbell on the Indian excise policy, at the time of the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament, were just and well-founded. There is a steady increase in the number of liquor-shops which are being established even in the principal streets of cities. One such shop has been opened in the Chauk Bazár of Lucknow. It must be admitted that the people themselves are to blame to a great extent for the increase of drunkenness, as even Musalmáns are to be found vendors of liquor. But the responsibility mainly lies with Government, which has afforded unrestricted facilities to the consumers. The manufacture and sale of opium are entirely in the hands of Government, upon which monopoly they drive a very profitable trade, and thus sink from the lofty position of a great and strong Government to the abject one of a shopkeeper. Mr. Caine has given a very graphic description of the places where chandu is sold and smoked, pointing out the disastrous consequences of the use of that vile drug. The other intoxicating drugs, such as charas, ganja, hemp, &c., are most easily obtainable. Effectual measures should be taken to check the evil.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 22nd October, is of opinion that the complaints made by the *Hindustani* against the correspondent of the *Hindustani* of Lucknow against Mr. F. N. Wright, the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, are unfounded. Mr.

Wright was in charge of Meerut for six years from 1882, and all classes of the people were entirely satisfied with his administration. During his tenure of office he constructed the town-hall and several other useful buildings, greatly improved the Nanchandi fair, and trained the Municipal Commissioners in the work of local self-government in a very friendly spirit. The editor lately had occasion to pay a visit to Cawnpore, but he heard of no complaint against Mr. Wright.

A local correspondent of the *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 13th October, received on the 24th

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

A suggestion for raising funds to meet the cost of the new drainage scheme, Benares.

idem, says that the Municipal Board contemplate the introduction of several new taxes to carry out the new drainage scheme. But there are many rich men in Benares who have no sons, and therefore when they die all their wealth will either be taken possession of by their sons-in-law or other distant relatives, who will squander it recklessly, or it will lapse to Government. It would be well if they could be induced to devote their hoards to meet the cost of the drainage scheme. If they do not voluntarily part with their riches, the Municipal Board should impose a special tax on them, by which they should be relieved of 75 per cent. of their treasures. The proposal, if adopted, will save the poorer classes from additional taxation, and will employ the accumulated wealth of heirless millionaires on a charitable and useful object.

The *Kāyasth Shubha Chintak* (Bareilly), of the 21st Octo-

A suggestion for the establishment of panchaits.

ber, referring to the heavy expenses and trouble involved in litigation in British courts, urges upon the people the expediency of having their disputes settled by arbitration among their own leaders and elders, as of yore, when they may reasonably hope for real justice at little or no cost.

The *Hilāl* (Moradabad), of the 21st October, referring

Criminal prosecutions instituted against editors for publishing obscene advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs.

to the criminal prosecutions instituted by Government against some editors in Moradabad, on the charge of publishing in their newspapers obscene advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs, asks Government why it prosecutes the editors and not the physicians, who are

the advertisers ; the latter are the real publishers of the advertisements. They not only publish the advertisements in newspapers, but also print them on separate hand bills, which are distributed gratis among the people.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd October, complains that soon after a declaration had been filed by Lala Ram Chand before the District Magistrate for publishing a newspaper, called the *Praja Hitkarak*, the Tahsildar at Agra sent for the Lala to his office and made inquiries regarding his character. There is no provision in Act XXV of 1867 for any such inquiries being made. Under what Act or by what authority did the tahsildar presume to send for the publisher of the newspaper and inquire into his character ?

The alleged inquiry made by the Tahsildar at Agra regarding the character of the publisher of a newspaper.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 21st October, complains that lately a wall of the Municipal latrines at Belkharia, Mirzapur, fell, and that several men were more or less hurt and lie in the hospital, one woman being killed. The police and the municipal officials are very ready to direct hostile attention upon the houses of private individuals which are in a dilapidated state and threaten to fall, but they failed to report the dangerous condition of the municipal latrines. The District Magistrate should inquire and find out who is to blame.

The fall of a wall of the Municipal latrines at Mirzapur.

The same paper complains that cases of theft frequently occur at Mirzapur, but that many of them are not reported to the police, as police inquiries expose the people to a great deal of expense and trouble and seldom lead to the recovery of the stolen property. Crime has largely increased in the time of the present City Inspector of Police, Hashmatu-l-lah Khan. Again, it is believed that he is in the habit of forcing carpenters, tailors and other artizans into his service, and that some constables who assist him in the impressment of labour have been exempted from all legitimate police work.

The alleged frequent occurrence of cases of theft at Mirzapur.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th October, observes that the new Official Secrets Act, which has lately been passed, will have a very

The Official Secrets Act.

disastrous effect on native newspapers. At first the public was impressed with the idea that the Act was intended to prevent Government servants from selling plans of fortifications, &c., to foreign powers; but now it appears that the Act will apply also to official records. Is the Act intended to prevent such exposures as were lately made by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*? If so, the Act will remain a dead letter, as Government will find it difficult to prosecute all the publishers of newspapers who offend against the provisions of the Act. The only remedy for the evil is to reform the official departments. The Foreign Office should be told to refrain from unjustifiable and underhand proceedings.

EDUCATION.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd October, observes that it will be remembered that two years ago a violent attack was made on the National Congress by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán in his speeches at Lucknow and Meerut. He established the Indian Patriotic Association in opposition to the Congress and even founded an Anti-Congress Agency in England. Assuming the rôle of leader of the Muhammadan community, he declared that his co-religionists have no sympathy with the Congress. Even an M.P. roused himself from his usual apathy and set himself the unnecessary and thankless task to accuse the Congress of disloyalty and to praise Sir Sayyid for his opposition to it. But the attendance of 300 Muhammadan delegates at the Allahabad Congress gave the lie to the alleged opposition of Musalmáns as a race; and the presidency of a respectable Englishman showed that the charge of disloyalty was equally unfounded. Even the most implacable enemies of the Congress have now ceased to cast such charges as disloyalty and sedition upon it. In his Allahabad Congress speech, Lála Lájpat Rae, a delegate, clearly showed that the reforms which were now so strongly opposed by Sir Sayyid had been recommended by himself 30 years ago in his treatise on the Causes of the Mutiny, published in 1858. The public was astonished at such a diametrical change of front. But his proceedings in connection with the draft of the Aligarh College rules are regarded

Circulation,
415 copies.

by the people with still greater amazement. He is mad in his desire to get his son appointed his successor as Secretary to the College Committee. But probably he will not succeed in his object, the College being a national institution and not his private property. He has already fallen in the estimation of the Muhammadan community to such an extent that all his endeavours to get his next Educational Congress held at Patna or Rámpur have been unsuccessful, and that consequently he will be obliged to hold the next meeting at Aligarh. He has now only a few adherents among the Muhammadan community, and Maulvi Samiu-l-lah Khán's opposition has rendered him insane. The *Hindustán* then quotes some extracts from his article in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 5th October, and observes that when the College Committee takes exception to his objectionable proposal above referred to, he challenges his opponents to a duel with deadly weapons or to a fight with shoes, and blusters forth other silly things which resemble the ravings of a maniac. It would seem that his brain has been turned and his fall is at hand, an event which is to be deeply regretted, as he has done much to encourage the spread of education among Musalmáns. In order to protect his reputation, prevent disunion among the Muhammadan community, and save the College from decline, Mr. Justice Mahmud had better tell him that he does not want the Secretaryship and advise him to leave the selection of his successor to the committee.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st October, disapproves of the tone of the article published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, and advises him to drop the question of the appointment of his successor. The College Committee would best be able to appoint a new Secretary when the time comes. His opponents should refrain from irritating him, otherwise he is sure to carry out his threat and injure the College. (The *Tohfa-i-Hind*, Bijnor, of the 21st October, emphatically condemns the tone of Sir Sayyid's article, and expresses surprise and regret that a man who claims to be a social and religious reformer should use such Billingsgate.)

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 25th October, complains that the state of village schools is most unsatisfactory, and that the money spent on them is simply thrown away. Government should either place them on a proper footing or abolish them altogether.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Village schools.

RAILWAYS.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 21st October, complains that at the Allahabad railway station the arrangements for the distribution of third class tickets for the trains to Calcutta and Bombay are very unsatisfactory. The two booking offices are situated very close to each other, and open almost simultaneously, while the platform in front of the offices, on which the passengers stand at the time of booking is extremely small. The consequence is that great confusion occurs among the passengers at the time, particularly as passengers sometimes present themselves at the wrong windows through ignorance. On the 14th October a fearful confusion ensued during the distribution of tickets, and a European railway official made free use of his stick to restore order. An old man received a severe blow on the head and was unconscious for some time from its effects. The railway authorities should make better arrangements for the distribution of tickets; at least the passengers for the two trains should not be booked at the same time.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th October, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that passengers are exposed to great inconvenience on the Cawnpore-Jhansi line. On the 27th September the third class carriages in the train were fearfully overcrowded, as there were only six carriages, while the number of passengers was so large that four more carriages should have been added to the train. Again, the passengers could not get water at any of the railway stations.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The Indian Midland Railway.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Punch	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khan	Oct. 20th	Oct. 26th	200 copies.
2	Ain-i-Akbar	Moradabad	"	"	Ashraf Ali	" 24th	" 27th	125 "
3	Akbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husen Khan.	" 22nd	" 26th	63 "
4	Akbar-i-Momun	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Zawar Husen	" 15th	" 27th	...
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Almu-l-lah	" 19th & 22nd.	" 23rd & 25th.	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
6	Almorah Akbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 21st	" 23rd	76 copies.
7	Ajuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 19th	" 24th	164 "
8	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 25th	" 26th	240 "
9	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varna,	" 7th & 21st.	" 24th	1,400 "
10	Bharat Varsha	Bithur	"	Monthly	Ram Narayan	For October	" 23rd	305 "
11	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	Oct. 16th	" 22nd	200 "
12	Dab-daba-i-Quisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 19th	" 23rd	800 "
13	Dab-daba-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Mahammad Husen,	" 21st	" 23rd	468 "
14	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	" 20th	" 27th	550 copies.
15	Fitrak	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	" 25th	...
16	Halal	Moradabad	"	"	Ilahi Bakhsh	July 10th & Oct. 21st.	" 23rd to 28th.	300 "
17	Hindustan	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Oct. 22nd to 27th.	" 22nd	415 copies.
18	Hindustani	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varna,	" 20th	" 22nd	...

19	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly	Mahávīr Prasád	9th, 12th, 16th & 19th.	22nd, 27th & 28th.	100	"
20	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadí</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil...	17th & 25th.	23rd & 28th.	125	"
21	<i>Kárnámah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yáqúb...	21st	23rd	250	"
22	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	25th	26th	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	"
23	<i>Káyasth Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasád	16th & 24th.	25th & 28th.	1,200 copies.	"
24	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prasád	29th	22nd	204 copies.	"
25	<i>Káyasth Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Bhagwán Prasád	For October	26th	204 copies.	"
26	<i>Káyasth Shubb Chintak.</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	Oct. 21st	"	...	"
27	<i>Káyasth Upkarak</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Naráyan Prasád	21st & 25th.	25th & 28th.	300 copies.	"
28	<i>Khurshíd-i-Áfáq</i>	Pilibhít	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	21st	26th	200	"
29	<i>Mashir-i-Qasár</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	23rd	24th	115	"
30	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gaurí Shankar	19th	22nd	50	"
31	<i>Mauj-i-Narbuddá</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul-Karim	16th	26th	250	"
32	<i>Masharu-l-Zirát</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly	Muqarrab Husen Khán.	For October	"	195	"
33	<i>Mihri-Nimres</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-lah	Oct. 21st	24th	370	"
34	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	20th	25th	100	"
35	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Anjad Ali	21st	23rd	250	"
36	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	22nd	87	"
37	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamná-Dás Biswás...	23rd	26th	400	"
38	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Ali	24th	27th	80	"
39	<i>Nazm Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Dwarka Prasád	20th	24th	200	"
40	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Fahimu-l-din	24th	26th	100	"
41	<i>Nuru-l-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	19th	24th	262	"
42	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Sheo Prasád	21st to 28th.	22nd, 24th, 26th & 28th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Oct. 21st	1889.	400 copies.
44	Rafu-i-Akhbar	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husen	" 16th	"	250 "
45	Rahbar	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	" 24th	"	100 "
46	Rajputana Samachar	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	" 23rd	"	601 "
47	Rafu-i-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 27th	"	325 "
48	Rafu-i-Akhbar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Vasudevi Dhar	" 21st	"	108 "
49	Rafu-i-Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	"	Aulad Ali	" 22nd	"	"
50	Burma-i-Razgar	"	"	"	Itrat Husen	" 24th	"	"
51	Tahsib	Moradabad	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan	" 19th	"	250 copies.
52	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	"	"	Jairaj Singh	" 21st	"	100 "
53	Tah-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husen	" 8th & 24th,	"	240 "
							24th & 28th,	310 "

LUCKNOW,

The 1st November, 1889: }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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